

THE COUNTY PAPER.

By DOBYS & WALLER.

OREGON, MO

Girls Who dip Snuff.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

A few trees always grow on the banks of creeks, even in the most interminable prairie, and on this occasion they were numerous enough to afford ample shade. Dinner seemed to be the main object of every one, and all sat around in clusters watching the preparations being made for that event, as a hungry dog would watch a boy eating, with the expectation of having a bone thrown to him. A majority of the ladies had a baby or a snuff-box, more frequently both, and nine-tenths of the men were whittling and chewing tobacco and preparing to catch the flies of the girls' feet. After we had been only a short time seated and most of the crowd had expressed the usual wish that they had not come and a determination never to be so foolish again; two rather good-looking girls, with their attendant beaux, seated themselves near us, took out a comfortable "dip." The men were, from their dress, evidently cow-boys. Every one was well dressed, but cow-boys, on all festive occasions, excel in this respect. Their appearance was striking, and I certainly thought them fine-looking specimens of the Texan ranger, with their broad-brimmed hats ornamented with stars and tassels, long boots reaching to the knee, worn outside of the pants, large, jingling spurs, fancy striped shirts and jackets, after chatting merrily for a few minutes, the girls dipping furiously all the while, the gentlemen went in search of lemonade or some sort of compound made popular by the name. The girls took a mouthful of it, and, rising, they wiped their mouths with it, spit it out and drank the rest, and with it, I suppose, a goodly portion of the snuff. My titter at the whole proceeding merged into a laugh, which I was powerless to suppress. Fortunately the objects of my mirth were unconscious of doing any thing ridiculous, and probably thought that if they thought any thing about it at all—that the young Texan with whom I was conversing was peculiarly entertaining. After the lemonade had been disposed of the rangers disappeared again, and presently returned with very large striped white and red sticks of candy, which the young ladies, who had resumed their dipping, devoured, snuff and all.

Bishop Haven's Personal Appearance.

Chicago Tribune.

In person Bishop Haven, was spare and thin—almost emaciated, in fact—revealing evidences of mental activity at the expense of the physical. He had a wonderfully expressive brow, a face which was the stamp of intellectuality, and a manner and disposition which were kindly in the extreme, and which made him one of the most popular, because the most respected and most beloved, college presidents in the whole country. He was courteous and gentle as a child, and yet firm as a rock in his devotion to principles and in the performance of his duties. Although a fine preacher and a graceful orator, he attained chief prominence among the Methodists of America for his profound scholarship and his steadfast interest in, and devotion to, the cause of education—a field in which his death will leave a void that will be difficult to fill.

A Fight With a Swimming Bear.

From the Cornwallis (Oregon) Gazette.

The woods across the river from Cornwallis are filled with wild hogs, a greater portion of them having found refuge there during the late winter. Last winter, among those that came into the river during the flood was a large bear, about six or seven years old, and as large as a yearling calf, and has been on the island above the city for several years, where he has been several times shot, but could never be killed or captured. Last winter, during the highest water he was seen by two young men floating quietly down on a log. He immediately went to his rescue in a boat, but on perceiving them he left his log, and starting for the boat, commenced to show fight, and did catch the boat between his jaws, and, but for several well directed blows from the occupants of the boat, he would have swamped the same. His would-be deliverers, when they found themselves free from him, left him to his fate, and he was seen to roam in the adjoining woods, where he roamed until last Tuesday. He started to swim a lake that formed a portion of the field fence of Professors Emery and Willbank when he was discovered by Mr. W. B. Bank, who secured himself on the bank and waited until the animal was within ten feet of him, when he discharged both barrels of a heavily charged shotgun into his head, and instant death ensued. Professor Emery says he would as soon have met a grizzly bear as the monster of the woods, whose career has at last been brought to an end.

How to Eat a Watermelon.

From the Baltimore American.

There are many ways of eating melons, all of which are good, but some better than others. The primitive way, still ardently pursued by small boys of all colors, is to get into somebody else's patch and "burst" one's way into it, and then there bury the countenance in it. Another way is to cut it in two parts, give your neighbor one-half and a spoon, and make semitar provision for yourself. This is called the "Fun, Fun" dialogue. A great deal of substantial counting can be done in this way. The hotel plan of cutting it like a tulip, and putting a lump of ice inside, is the worst way. Ice should not touch the pulp. The best way is to bury it in ice for two days. It takes fully that time to get all the heat out of it. Then cut it lengthwise into about four pieces, and eat it at night—that and nothing else. Watermelons are unwholesome, however, if plucked too soon. Some unfortunate people are able to eat them at all. But the happy average man can place himself on the outside of half a watermelon without any gastric disturbance. People, however, deal unjustly with this fruit, sometimes by eating a hearty dinner first and then topping off with a melon, and then if a moral earthquake sets up in the interior, they charge it to the melon. The watermelon should be taken between meals. It was intended as an episode, an interlude—a romance without words—a nocturne in green and red—not to be mingled with bacon and greens. Its indulgence leaves a certain epigastric expansion, but this is painless and evanescent. The remedy is to loose the waistband, and—take another slice.

To rejoice in another's prosperity is to give content to your own lot; to mitigate another's grief is to alleviate or dispel your own.

The only way by which capital can increase is by saving. If you spend as much as you get, you will never be richer than you are.

Sioux City will have a water supply by an artesian well.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Domestic.

Evans' planing mill in Chicago, burned Aug. 24th. Loss, \$13,000.

Queen Victoria has given her assent to the Irish land bill, which now becomes a law.

Nearly all the business part of Danterfield, Texas, burned Aug. 24th. Loss \$23,000.

The principal business part of the town of Arkansas City burned Aug. 24th. Loss, \$73,000.

Two-thirds of the business part of the village of Alletown, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

The Grand Jury of Cook County, Ill., propose to look into the matter of carrying concealed weapons.

At Marseilles during a bull fight, Aug. 14th, several tiers of seats broke down, killing twelve persons and injuring 150.

The new republic was inaugurated at Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, by hoisting the Boer flag.

A water famine prevails at Richmond, and flouring mills around Cincinnati have had to stop on account of low water.

The flouring mill of Frederick Voltz and a bakery burned in Chicago, Aug. 24th. Loss, \$25,000. Eight houses burned to death.

The disaster attending the bull fight in Marseilles, on Sunday, August 14th, resulted in the death of 27 persons, and the wounding of 150.

Warner & Merritt's fruit warehouse, Philadelphia, burned Aug. 23d. Loss on building, \$100,000, on stock and machinery, \$125,000.

Mrs. Hayes' portrait, presented by the women of the United States, cost \$3,000. It was painted by Daniel Huntington, of New York.

North Carolina crops are badly injured by the drought. Recent reports say there will not be a one-third crop of either corn or tobacco.

The extensive planing and saw mill of J. S. Loomis, in Brooklyn, N. Y., burned on the morning of Aug. 18th, with a large quantity of manufacturing stock.

The Treasury has ordered \$4,073.34 worth of gold bullion from the New York assay office to Philadelphia to be coined into eagles and half-eagles.

An American—Thomas Pettit, of Boston—won the championship in the international tennis match against Henry Bonkes, of Quebec, champion of Canada.

James Curley, at Detroit, Aug. 19th, while holding a pile steady, was struck by the hammer dropping before its time, killing him instantly. He leaves a family.

Rev. James Clark was found dead in the street at Jersey City on the evening of Aug. 24th. He had \$91 and some jewelry. He is supposed to have resided at Panama, Ill.

A fire at Allerton, Mich., on the night of August 17th, destroyed 35 buildings, comprising nearly the whole of the town. Twenty families are homeless, and the damage amounts to \$60,000.

Francis J. Parker, one of the pioneers of Iowa, died near Davenport a few days ago, and the funeral services were more largely attended than any ceremonies of the kind there for many years.

Ex-Congressman Martin F. Conway, of Kansas, who once shot Senator Pomeroy, and has long been confined in the insane asylum at Washington, has been released.

The fate of one of the missing whalers, the Vigilant, has been settled apparently by the discovery by Captain Hooper of various relics found by Esquimaux on the wreck of the vessel, which also contained four corpses.

The Afghan troops who deserted Abdur Rahman Khan previous to the battle in which he was defeated, have returned to their allegiance. The Ameroe does not need either arms or money, and his star is in the ascendant.

A dispatch from Bardonia, Ky., of Aug. 24th, says there had been no rain in that vicinity for two months. Many farmers drive their stock four miles to water. An advance in corn has caused the distillers to hesitate whether to operate this fall.

King Humbert, of Italy, is intending to visit the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, early in the fall, and to follow that with a visit to the Emperor of Germany. These visits are suggestive of a triple alliance between Italy, Germany, and Austria.

The shops of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio railroad burned on the evening of Aug. 23d, with tools, machinery, and a passenger car. Total loss \$300,000. It is supposed the fire originated from spontaneous combustion.

A cordial invitation has been extended by the United States Government, through its Minister to Germany, to the family of Baron Steuben, Inspector General of Washington's army, to become the guests of the Nation at the forthcoming Yorktown celebration.

Cardinal Jacobini, on behalf of his Holiness Pope Leo VII, telegraphed Secretary Blaine the congratulations of the Pope on the President's escape and prospect of recovery. In response Mr. Blaine spoke of the unfavorable change, adding the hope that remained.

The large wire and nail mills owned and operated by the Old Colony Iron Company at Taunton, Mass., burned Aug. 7th, together with the stock and machinery. The loss amounts to \$150,000 to \$200,000. Several hundred men are thrown out of employment.

A. M. Huston, of Galveston, has discovered a comet, visible from 9 to 10 p. m., in the constellation of Ursa Major. It is plainly seen through a telescope. A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., announces a comet visible on the night of Aug. 19th, a little north of west.

"One of the features of the Atlantic Cotton Exposition," says the Columbus Enquirer-Sun, "will be the manufacture of a coat of clothes from raw cotton in twenty-four hours. The cotton will be picked, ginned, spun, dyed, woven, and made into a suit of clothes for Senator Brown inside of one day."

A destructive fire occurred in Evansville, Ind., on the morning of Aug. 24th. Nine large wholesale houses were almost totally destroyed. Three firemen were buried under falling walls, and one was taken out alive but badly injured. The others were taken out dead. The water supply was scanty. Loss, \$300,000.

A Victoria dispatch of Aug. 18th says the town of Yale, California, is almost totally destroyed by fire. The loss is variously estimated at \$200,000 to \$400,000. Only one hotel is left standing. The fire started in the Colorado Hotel. In the rooms of the man who, when last seen, was drunk, and it is supposed, cost his life.

The latest report from Rosebud Agency is to the effect that Crow Dog and Black Crow conspired with other Indians to assassinate spotted Tail, with a view of making Black Crow chief in place of the murdered man.

The criminals have been arrested and sent to Fort Niobrara, where they will be tried under the laws of the Territory.

Two years ago Walter Ballou, of Oshkosh, Wis., died leaving numerous debts and a life insurance amounting to \$11,000. His creditors sought to obtain the insurance money, but Mrs. Ballou contested the claims. Judge Palling has decided in favor of her, and the money will be paid over.

The office of the Omaha branch of the Western Newspaper Union, burned on the morning of August 17th, building and contents a total loss, but as the Union has establishments at Des Moines and Kansas City, Omaha customers will be temporarily supplied from these points. The Omaha branch will resume business again soon.

A letter has been received at Washington from Captain Hooper, of the United States steamer Corwin, sent into the Arctic Seas in search of the Jeannette, stating that he had found nothing of that vessel on the Siberian coast, that he had discovered an island near Cape Serdze and had victualled for the winter, if he found that he had to be out so long.

Captain Samuel Rider, who was widely known throughout the northwest and particularly in the river towns, died at Griggsville, Ill., Aug. 19th, in his 60th year, after a lingering illness. He was master of the first packet that ever ran on the Illinois river and subsequently commanded vessels on the Missouri river. He was a man of broad character and highly esteemed wherever known.

Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller of the Treasury, rendered a decision in which he maintains that if a contract with the Government is sold by the contracting party, the contract itself is annulled, and any person or party selling such contracts runs the risk of not obtaining any pay. This opinion is based upon the ground that the original contractor does not, in such an event, perform the service contracted for, and the purchaser of the contract violates the existing law.

The Itasca Daily Journal says Shinkell, of the Cornell crew, Michael Casey, a saloon keeper, and Saul W. Keel, a wholesale liquor dealer, made up the party that had agreed the Cornell should lose all races abroad after the first, the stewards' or visitors', which it was expected they would win. The Journal says there is documentary proof of treachery, and states that Shinkell wrote Casey from London before the Cornell crew had started for Vienna: "Bet the Cornell crew will lose the Vienna race."

Charles Stockley was hanged at Batavia, N. Y., August 19th, for the murder of John Walker. The murder occurred on the 27th of April last. Walker was ploughing in a field, when Stockley deliberately walked up and fired three shots at him, the last with fatal effect. Stockley had been employed by Walker as farm hand, and had sought through Walker the marriage of his 16-year-old daughter, Lizzie, but was refused by both the girl and her parents, and the only motive for the crime was revenge. Since his conviction the prisoner has feigned insanity, and at times has acted like a maniac.

It is rumored that a number of National Banks will be called upon to refund the money to the treasury paid by them by checks drawn on the Assistant Treasurer in 1867 and 1868, the endorsement on the checks being fraudulent. A few days ago the Assistant United States District Attorney, New York, called on the Mercantile National Bank to make a check for \$1,000 drawn in 1868, by Assistant Paymaster Truesdell to Clifford W. Gould of the 19th Illinois Volunteers. The check was paid at the bank and returned to the Sub-Treasurer. It has since appeared that Gould's signature was forged.

The State Greenback Convention, of New York, in session at Elmira, August 24th, nominated a State ticket as follows: Governor, Israel W. Adams; Secretary of State, E. Howe; Comptroller, John Hooper; Attorney General, Dennis O'Fealy; Treasurer, Allen G. Woods; Surveyor, Gen. J. N. Gould; Associate Judge Court of Appeals, L. G. McFarlan. The platform repudiates the old parties, monopolies generally, and conforms to the previous Greenback platform. A resolution was adopted that suffrage is the right of all citizens without regard to race, color, sex or taxes; also a resolution sympathizing with the President and denouncing Gileman as an offspring of the spoils system.

A dispatch of Aug. 17th contains the following particulars of border troubles: A party consisting of William Long, Dick Gray, Jim Crane, Charles Snow, Thomas D. Clinton, William Beers, and Harry Erneshaug camped last Friday night in Guadalupe Canon, about 110 miles east from Tombstone and very near to the Mexican line. Early Saturday morning the party was attacked by Mexicans and Long, Gray, Crane, Snow and Clinton were killed. Beers escaped with a wound in the abdomen, while Erneshaug ran amidst a shower of bullets. It is estimated that the Mexican party numbered from twenty-five to thirty men. The condition of the camp indicated that an attack was made just as the murdered men were getting up. They had evidently been sleeping in the yard.

Crane was a fugitive from justice on an outlaw, and the six bullets that struck him were well expended. Long was a man about twenty-two years of age, and had been in that section of the country with cattle for about three months. He came to Arizona from Kansas about five months ago. He and his father are men of large capital and have had an extended experience in the stock business. The son was bringing in some cattle for the Thompson market when killed. The immediate cause of the killing is as follows: A party of rustlers, as they were called, went into Mexico last month and stole some cattle. They were followed by Mexicans, who got so close upon them that they were obliged to abandon the stock. This was done in the vicinity of the late murder. The Mexicans took the stock and started back home, at the same time picking up such cattle and horses as they chanced to meet. The stock was missed, and a party of sixteen Americans started in pursuit, overtook the Mexicans, had a fight with them, and retook the stock. This occurred during the latter part of July.

It is probable that the recent rustlers were some of the same party defeated last month. Great excitement prevailed in Tombstone and vicinity, and a large party has been raised to avenge the murders. The Clinton boys, whose father was murdered, also have raised a body of men, altogether numbering over 200, and as desperate a gang as could be imagined. They will carry the war into Mexico. Great apprehensions are felt for the American line in Sonora, as it will, more than likely, be a war of retaliations. We are hourly expecting a collision. The Mexican troops are in force on the line, and Gov. Fremont being absent, there is no head to the American forces, and lawless men seem to be of the day. Serious international complications will arise unless immediate steps are taken.

Crime and Criminals.

Bryan Golden, aged 68, probably fatally assaulted his wife in New York, Aug. 11th, and then killed himself.

James Gailley, a laborer, at East Des Moines, Iowa, has been arrested on a charge of having clubbed his wife to death.

Valentine Schmidt fatally shot his young wife at New Berlin, Wis., Aug. 18th, because she refused to live with him. They had been married about a year.

Geo. Walker, of Boston, who abducted a child aged 7 years from the front of her parents' residence in New York, has been sent to the State prison for ten years.

A wealthy farmer named Alderian Pitts, was shot and instantly killed in his melon patch, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Aug. 23d. Six buck shots were taken from his head. The shot was fired by an unknown party.

Charles Wright has been arrested in Chicago, charged with embezzling five thousand dollars from Fred James & Co., insurance agents, for whom he was cashier. He has confessed, attributing his fall to gambling.

Four horses, one iron-gray, one roan, and two bay; a double open buggy and two sets of harness were stolen near Albert Lea, Minn., on the night of Aug. 21st. Three hundred dollars reward is offered for the property and conviction of the thief.

A terrible tragedy took place near Edgfield, S. C., Aug. 24th, the parties concerned being J. W. Bussard and son and J. W. Trimmerman, in which the latter was killed, and Bussard and his son wounded. The weapons used were double-barreled shot guns.

At Paris, Ky., August 23rd, Wm. H. Current killed his brother-in-law, the notorious desperado, James S. Offal. The latter had threatened Current's life with a shot gun before his very door and had thrown Mrs. Current into spasms and caused her death. This was Current's retribution.

Capt. H. W. Howgate appeared before United States Commissioner Bundy Aug. 18th, to answer to the charges preferred by General Hazen, of the embezzlement of \$40,808 while acting as disbursing officer of the Signal Service. The accused was supported by two attendants and looked pale and excited from a severe illness. He was fined at \$40,000.

A special from Orange, Texas, says: The rights of the 17th Sheriff Mitchell were dangerously wounded by a party of negroes instigated by bad white men. A posse went to his assistance, shot two negroes, lung three, and wounded several. The military are now preserving order. It is thought the sheriff will recover.

Morrilton, a little village 60 miles from Little Rock, Ark., is in great excitement over an expected collision between the negro and white citizens. The trouble is about a negro abusing some white children. The citizens of Morrilton are asking the Governor for protection. The colored people threaten to destroy the whole town.

The official journal of the City of Mexico publishes communications exchanged between the Governors of Arizona and Sonora in relation to the apprehended invasion of the cow-boys into Sonora. The communications show that the greatest harmony exists between the Governors, who, with the United States Marshal at Tucson, Arizona, will endeavor to prevent the invasion and protect the inhabitants of both countries.

A terrible tragedy occurred in Cook county, Texas, Aug. 24th. Sometime since, Ben. Blanton, ex-sheriff of Cook county, a desperate man, met James Todd, who had been a witness against him in a law suit, and insulted him in an outrageous manner. They separated, each vowing to meet the other for final settlement. On the 24th the men met and both drew weapons and fired. Todd was shot through the heart, and the top of Blanton's head was blown off. Both were lying dead when discovered.

The North American Review for September opens with a profoundly philosophical article on "The Church, the State, and the School," by Prof. William T. Harris. M. J. Savage treats of "Natural Ethics," showing that the principles of morality are rooted in man's nature, and are the products of evolution; consequently, that they are not affected by the vicissitudes of dogma or religious creeds. The Hon. John A. Kasson gives a history of the "Monroe Declaration," and proves that the credit of formulating the continental doctrine of American statesmanship is due to John Quincy Adams. All the other articles are interesting and valuable.

Early on the afternoon of August 13th a young woman appeared at the entrance of the Executive Mansion grounds attired in a bathing suit and applied for admission, saying she must see the President immediately or swore he would be dead in an hour. She had in her possession a miniature saw and a vial containing liquid. A curious crowd gathered around the female, and one of the guards informed her she would have to go with him, which she did after some parley. A later dispatch says: The cranky woman at the White House was handsome and young. She gave her name as Mary Louisa Reiminger, of 554 Broadway, Brooklyn, and came from Paris especially to cure her President. She was sent to the Government Insane Asylum. Under her bathing suit she wore the costume of a ballet dancer or variety actress. She was not violent.

A dispatch from Las Vegas, New Mexico, says: An engagement between the renegade Apaches and Mexican ranchers has just taken place near Red Creek. In the gun battle, the Mexicans, seven Mexicans, were killed and one of their dead. None of the trunks were less than a foot in diameter, and I measure some that were fifteen inches. Now for the results of this treatment: In some years the fruit has sold for more than \$5000, and for the last twelve years of bearing in alternate seasons the crops, taken together with the barrels, have brought \$32,000, or more than \$20,000 net above all expenses. There are seven acres of the eleven planted with the Baldwin, and from these seven acres nearly all the profits came. The best portion of the trees, containing 140 Baldwins, when sixteen years old in 1875, and gathered separately from the rest, yielded 1230 barrels which sold \$3.25 per barrel.

News from Abroad.

IRELAND. A serious riot occurred in County Limerick, Aug. 23d, owing to the report that the Government were about to remove some cattle seized for rent. A mob assembled and stoned the police, who charged the crowd several times.

GERMANY. Since the Emperor has declared a great dislike to the anti-Jewish agitation, the conservative press have begun to discuss the question in a calmer spirit, and the authorities have taken all necessary measures to prevent the outbreak of new riots. It would seem that the movement had terminated for the present. The progressionist press, which is mostly under the influence of the Jews, is very triumphant. Several stock exchange papers continue to print strong and very violent articles, accusing Bismarck of supporting the anti-Semites. These papers express their satisfaction in such an offensive way that the rioters in Pomerania will be severely punished, that moderate papers which have hitherto not participated in the conflicts have been obliged to warn the Jews, asking them to protest against the attitude assumed, by which the worst passions of the Christians can only be again excited and the movement renewed.

Cured of Drinking. "A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, which had so pros- trated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the desire for liquor; made him healthy, steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups; I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by H. W. Walker, a leading Dr. R. C. Kneff, Chicago, Ill.—Times.

WORK AFTER SHOWERS.

J. Fritz, in the American Farmer says: Farmers do not always form a proper estimate of the advantage of stirring the soil, unless too wet after showers, before it hardens. The field, the garden and truck-patch should be worked over after every rain as soon as it is in proper order—"quick movement is worth a good deal at such times." It is a great saving of time, labor, patience, wear and tear. The weeds are or should be kept down and killed, and kept down before they make much growth, or before they grow, and the crop is soothed and nourished by the moving of the moist crumbling soil; and if roots and sponges are broken they heal rapidly, and their growth and extension is greatly facilitated.

The wear and tear of plow points, harrows and cultivators in hard, dry soils, especially if they be clay, is not duly considered, and the expense of keeping tools in order when compelled to be used in such soils are items of considerable magnitude.

Plants that are worked in moist season, if the roots are broken, do not faint or wither and require reaction, but proceed in luxuriance and growth. After showers there is generally a pleasant coolness, and men and teams do more and better work with increased ease and comfort perform the day's labor. "While there is season, plow and stir." The stirring and pulverization is then more complete, and the crops receive the full advantage of the tillage. All this being true, and a good deal more than that might be said, the motive for prompt exertion must be apparent, and no good farmer or gardener would neglect the use of opportunities that add so much to the growth of his crops and to the reduction of expenses and labor.

TO KILL TREES.

A writer in the Prairie Farmer says: The last half of July and the first half of August is the proper time in which to completely exterminate growing trees that we wish to get rid of. If they are cut down or thoroughly girdled at this season of the year, they will be killed root and branch. When one has a lot of trees that he wishes to clear from the ground, especially if they are of soft wood species, of which the roots decay quickly, all that is necessary to destroy them is to chop them down and let them lay until winter, when they may be worked up. If the roots are of such species as sucker reely from the roots, care should be taken to cut down every sucker at the same time. Timber plantations that are in need of thinning may have the trees that should be cut out, girdled at this season, and such trees will become pretty well seasoned by winter, when they are ready for fire-wood and other uses. The roots of trees either cut down or girdled at this season of the year, soon decay, and often, by the next spring are so tender as not to seriously interfere in plowing the ground. This is also the season for destroying brush and coarse weeds, along fence rows and other places where not wanted, by moving them close to the ground with a brush scythe.

A PRODUCTIVE ORCHARD.

North of Lockport in Niagara county, New York, is one of the most profitable apple orchards considering its size, that we have any record of. It belongs to Peter D. Miller, occupies but eleven acres and contains 550 trees, or fifty to the acre. It was not planted on land unsuited to anything else, such, for instance, as unutilized hill-side, but on the finest deepest richest soil which the hundred acre farm afforded, and this had been well cultivated and moderately manured alternate years. The trees were set twenty-two years ago, and although thirty-one feet apart, many of the branches have met from rows, and some have extended several feet past each other. None of the trunks were less than a foot in diameter, and I measure some that were fifteen inches. Now for the results of this treatment: In some years the fruit has sold for more than \$5000, and for the last twelve years of bearing in alternate seasons the crops, taken together with the barrels, have brought \$32,000, or more than \$20,000 net above all expenses. There are seven acres of the eleven planted with the Baldwin, and from these seven acres nearly all the profits came. The best portion of the trees, containing 140 Baldwins, when sixteen years old in 1875, and gathered separately from the rest, yielded 1230 barrels which sold \$3.25 per barrel.

KEEP YOUR PIGS GROWING.

Much of the success in raising pigs profitably comes from attention in keeping them growing when young, by careful feeding. The nice point in raising pigs is to keep them growing. This is easily accomplished the first three or four weeks by feeding the sow bountifully upon nourishing slops; but the time comes very early in the life of the pig when it is impossible for the sow to supply nutriment for a large litter as rapidly as they are capable of assimilating the food, and if they have not in the meantime been taught to eat, there comes a period of retarded growth. Prepare for this by preparing a trough apart from the sow, to which the pigs can have access, and commence by giving them a little, new sweet milk, which they soon learn to drink greedily; this is gradually changed to skimmed milk, and then to sour milk, buttermilk, or whey, with crumbs of bread, scraps from the kitchen table, etc. As the pigs grow older, feed corn meal cooked into a mush, and mixed with whey, skimmed milk, and other house slops, and, finally, soaked corn; by which time they are old enough to take kindly to grass and clover, and this, with the soaked corn, will keep them growing rapidly.—Farmers' Tribune.

THE CATTLE COMMISSION.

The National Commission appointed by Secretary Windom to investigate the subject of pleuro-pneumonia and the best means of removing that British embargo on American cattle, recently held a meeting at Saratoga, N. Y. The Chicago Times has interviewed J. H. Sanders, the Secretary, who makes the following statement:

"The primary object of the commission is to suggest some means by which the British government may be assured that none of the cattle imported from this country have the contagion, which assurance will warrant it in removing the present restrictions on the trade. Under the law, at present, all cattle received from the United States must be slaughtered at the point of debarkation within ten days after their arrival, regardless of their condition or the state of the market. Under this restriction, it is estimated that cattle are worth from \$15 to \$25 per head less than they would be if they could be taken inland and kept till their condition and the state of the market were favorable. The annual loss thus entailed upon American breeders and shippers is estimated at from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Many of the members of Congress thought that a strict inspection at the port of export would remedy the evil; but the committee was of the opinion any inspection, however rigid, would be useless as far as giving the British government an assurance of freedom from the disease is concerned. So long as there is any pleuro-pneumonia in the country, and so long as an unrestricted traffic is permitted between the infected and non-infected districts, an inspection would go for nothing, owing to the insidious nature of the disease. It fastens upon an animal and incubates from thirty to ninety days before making its appearance, and an animal which to all appearance, is perfectly healthy when put on board a vessel, may show the disease on the way, or after debarkation.

It has always been claimed, and the commission holds, that the disease does not exist west of the Alleghenies. The British inspectors claim, however, that they have been able to trace the disease to herds of cattle from the west. Either they are mistaken or the commission is, and one of the pieces of work which the latter has set before itself is to determine definitely the exact truth of the matter. To this end it has decided to make a searching investigation among the herds of the west, paying particular attention to the will, dairy and distillery cattle, among which it most probably exist, if at all. Until that is done, no man can speak with authority sufficient to justify Great Britain to remove the embargo on western cattle.

The commission has devised a system of registration and numbering by which, if the English authorities will lend their co-operation, it will be possible to trace every animal landed upon British soil to the American farm on which it was fattened. Whether or not this co-operation can be secured will be known in a few days.

The commission has ordered the preparation of a circular to be sent to the governors of States, secretaries of agricultural societies, and the general public, setting forth the danger of the traffic in eastern dairy calves. It is among these and these only that the disease is believed to generate. They are cooped up and crowded together, and fed on slops, and the disease is known to exist all along the east from New York to Washington, and is gradually being carried by contagion into the interior. The west has thus far escaped it, because the only cattle heretofore brought from the east were of the finer breeds, which were of the finer breeds, which were more carefully kept and were not affected. Last year, however, a large trade in these dairy-farm calves sprang up, no less than 40,000 of them having been sent to various western points through Chicago alone. It is the danger of contamination from this source to which the commission proposes to call attention.

It will also make a searching investigation into the sanitary condition of the vessels in which cattle are transported to England, to determine whether they may have anything to do with originating the disease.

It will likewise look into the condition of the cattle along the principal lines of transportation between Chicago and the seaboard, including Boston and Portland, with a view to determining whether, if healthy when shipped, they are liable to contract the disease at points where they are taken off for rest or feed. When all this is done and the commission has reliable statistics before it, it will endeavor to formulate legislation to cover the emergency.

THE ASPARAGUS BEETLE.